



Jedinstvena Srpska Lista

**Campaign Financial Disclosure Report with Independent Auditors'
Report thereon**

**Extraordinary national elections
28 May 2014 – 06 June 2014**



Table of Contents:

Independent Auditors' report..... 3



Independent Auditors' Report

To the council of Jedistvena Srpska Lista

Report on Special Purpose Financial Statement

Disclaimer of Opinion

We were engaged to audit the Campaign Financial Disclosure Report of the Political Entity “**Jedistvena Srpska Lista**” (hereinafter referred to as “Political Entity” or “JSL” or “PE”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 06, 2014, and the statement of income and expenses for the period 28 May 2014 until 6 June 2014 and other explanatory information.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Political Entity “**Jedinstvena Srpska Lista**”. Because of the significance of the matter described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion section of our report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of opinion

- The Political Entity has not submitted the campaign financial disclosure report for the period ending on 6 June 2014 as required by law no. 04 / L-212 on amending and supplementing the Law no. 03 / L-174 on Financing of Political Entities, amended and supplemented by Law No. 04 / L-058, Article 15 Financial Reporting. In the absence of the campaign financial disclosure report we were unable to form an opinion on the stated financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Law No. 04/L-212 on amending and supplementing the Law no. 03/L-174 on the financing of Political Parties, amended and supplemented by law no. 04/L-058 and the law no.03/L-257 on amending and supplementing the law no.03/L-073 on General Elections in the Republic of Kosovo, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Political Party or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.



Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Audit & Conto

Haxhi Nimanaj
Statutory Auditor
29 November 2017